

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒   
no ☐

Property Name: Colony Theatre Inventory Number: BA-3202  
Address: 8123 Harford Road (MD 147) Historic district: yes ☒ no  
City: Parkville Zip Code: 21234 County: Baltimore County  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Towson  
Property Owner: Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083 Veterans of Foreign Wars Tax Account ID Number: 1403049075  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 307 Tax Map Number: 81  
Project: MD-147 Parkville Streetscape Project Agency: SHA  
Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.  
Preparer's Name: Patricia Altman Date Prepared: 5/1/2006  
Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: X A    B X C    D Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:    yes Listed:    yes  
Site visit by MHT Staff    yes X no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Constructed in 1949, the Colony Theatre was designed by the prominent Baltimore theatre architect John J. Zink in the Moderne style, a popular style for motion picture theatres in the 1930s and 1940s. Characteristics described by movie theatre expert Robert K. Headley Jr. as typical of the Moderne style are evident in the Colony: "The use of buff facing bricks and glazed tile fronts became common during the thirties and forties. Marquees changed from square to triangular and signs became horizontal." [1] Zink, in his later work, was known for designing theatres in this style. Located on the main transit route of Harford Road in Parkville in Baltimore County, the theatre was built for the leading Baltimore movie circuit F.H. Durkee Enterprises in response to the rapid population growth and suburbanization that occurred in the area following World War II. The theatre opened on October 13, 1949 with a showing of "Abbott and Costello Meet the Killer." [2]

Associated with the rapid population growth and suburbanization trend in Parkville, Baltimore County, in the decades following World War II, the Colony Theatre qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The 1949 Colony Theatre embodies distinctive characteristics of a Moderne-style theatre of the 1930s and 1940s and represents the work of the prominent Baltimore theatre architect John J. Zink. With its buff-colored brick façade, triangular marquee, and restrained geometric details, the building illustrates the key features of the popular Moderne style for which Zink was

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_  
Criteria:    A    B X C    D Considerations:    A    B    C    D    E    F    G

**MHT Comments:**

Jim VanDusen  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

B. Bentley  
Reviewer, National Register Program

7/11/06  
Date

7/11/06  
Date

200001828

recognized late in his career. Expressed in more simplified manner than previously employed for large downtown theatres, however, the design is entirely appropriate for a modest, suburban theatre built to serve the rapidly growing post-war population of the Parkville area. The exterior of the theatre remains remarkably intact, including retaining its original marquee and ticket booth. Therefore, the Colony Theatre qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The theatre is a two-story flat-roof structure, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. Fronting northwest, the three-bay, symmetrical façade is buff-colored brick laid in six-course American bond with raised brown-brick geometric decoration. The slightly recessed central bay contains the main entrance set off with Vitrolite cladding. To the right of the entrance is a three-sided metal ticket booth with canted sides. A triangular metal marquee extends from the building. Flanking the entry, in each side bay are two aluminum-frame poster boxes at the first story. Glass block-filled window openings framed with brown-brick decoration pierce the second story. The six-bay side elevations and the rear (southeast) elevation are red brick laid in six-course American bond with square buttresses and corbelling along the roofline. The concrete foundation is gradually exposed as the site slopes down to the rear of the building.

John J. Zink (1886-1952) was a native Baltimore architect who designed numerous movie houses in Baltimore, including the Bridge, Patterson, Edgewood, Ambassador, Senator, and Colony theatres. He was considered a top "Moderne" architect at a time when many architects were designing in elaborate, emotional styles. Employing simple designs, Zink's attentions were directed toward technical aspects of theatre architecture, such as clear views for all movie-goers and ideal acoustics. Often having his designs published in theatre trade catalogues, Zink typically incorporated such amenities as nurseries, lounges, and smoking rooms in his movie house plans. He was responsible for the design of over 200 theatres in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., as well as other parts of the United States.

F.H. Durkee Enterprises was one of Baltimore's earliest and largest movie circuits. It was founded circa 1909 by Frank H. Durkee (1888-1955). He subsequently formed a partnership with Charles E. Nolte and C.W. Pacy and by 1921 they controlled about 11 theatres. They continued to add theatres in the 1920s and 1930s and by 1945 controlled at least 17 Baltimore theatres. The firm built its twenty-first theatre, the Liberty II, in 1971. Unlike many large circuits, Durkee owned most of its theatres.[3]

The Colony was constructed at the close of the era when big downtown movie palaces dominated. Movie attendance had declined after World War II, particularly in the large downtown houses. The Colony was designed as a neighborhood theater for a fast-growing suburban area at a time when many Baltimore-area theaters were closing.[4] Durkee was reported to have said at the opening ceremonies that "his ambition was to give residents of the community a theater of which they could justly be proud." [5] The Colony was one of the first movie theaters to provide a large parking lot for its patrons, a recognition of the importance of the automobile in suburban commerce.

The Colony was a popular local source of entertainment in the 1950s for the Parkville community. The nearest movie theater to it was the Arcade, several miles south on Harford Road at Hamilton Avenue. That was also a Durkee theater and the location of the Durkee Enterprises headquarters. The Colony was in business 25 years, and closed on September 2, 1974.

The theater building had been purchased on August 16, 1974, by The Northfield-Loch Raven Memorial Post 9083, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., predecessor post to the Parkville Memorial Post 9083. The Post, which paid \$250,000 for the theater, engaged architect Albert K. Broughton to alter the building. Alterations included building a level floor to replace the sloping floor of the theater and inserting a second floor. The principal exterior alteration was replacement of the original oak doors with glass and metal ones (Baltimore County building permit #61829). Blair & Sons was the builder.[6]

The building in the rear, known as the Butler Building and used as a lounge with restaurant and bar, was constructed in 1989.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

BA-3202

Colony Theatre

Page 3

Parkville Memorial Post 9083 traces its history back to the Campbell-Porter Post 5629, founded in 1946. Following several consolidations, it was incorporated as the Parkville Memorial Post 9083, VFW, Inc. on October 19, 1976.

- [1] Robert K Headley Jr., Exit: A History of Movies in Baltimore (University Park, Maryland, Robert K Headley Jr. 1974), 31.
- [2] Ibid, 61.
- [3] Ibid, 14-15.
- [4] Ibid, 30, 33.
- [5] Robert K. Headley Jr., Motion Picture Exhibition in Baltimore (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006), 243.
- [6] Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, "Frequently Asked Questions." VFW Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, 8123 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland and telephone interview with David Kinnear, Post Quartermaster, 26 April 2006.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    Considerations:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**BA-3202**  
**Colony Theatre**  
**8123 Harford Road**  
**Parkville, Baltimore County**  
**1949**  
**Private**

Constructed in 1949, the Colony Theatre embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Moderne-style, including a buff-brick façade, geometric detailing, and triangular marquee, and is representative of the later work of the prominent Baltimore theatre architect John J. Zink. As part of the local movie circuit F.H. Durkee Enterprises, it was built as a modest suburban theatre in response to the rapidly growing population of the Parkville area after World War II. Since the building closed as a theatre in 1974, it has been owned and operated as a post by the VFW Post 9083, who constructed on the site a one-story, flat-roof, metal-clad rectangular building to the southeast of the theatre.

The theatre is a two-story flat-roof structure, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. Fronting northwest, the three-bay, symmetrical façade is buff-colored brick laid in six-course American bond with raised brown-brick geometric decoration. The slightly recessed central bay contains the main entrance set off with Vitrolite cladding. To the right of the entrance is a three-sided metal ticket booth with canted sides. A triangular metal marquee extends from the building. Flanking the entry, in each side bay are two aluminum-frame poster boxes at the first story. Glass block-filled window openings framed with brown-brick decoration pierce the second story. The six-bay side elevations and the rear (southeast) elevation are red brick laid in six-course American bond with square buttresses and corbelling along the roofline. The concrete foundation is gradually exposed as the site slopes down to the rear of the building.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3202

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Colony Theatre (preferred)  
other VFW Post No. 9083 (current)

### 2. Location

street and number 8123 Harford Road not for publication  
city, town Parkville vicinity  
county Baltimore County

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083 Veterans of Foreign Wars  
street and number 8123 Harford Road telephone  
city, town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21234

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 5471 folio 575  
city, town Towson tax map 81 tax parcel 307 tax ID number 140304975

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory



## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3202

### Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This former neighborhood Moderne-style movie theatre is a two-story flat-roof structure, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. The theatre fronts northwest on a sloping site that also includes a one-story non-contributing building to the southeast of the theatre, a memorial to the west, a billboard to the east, a paved driveway and parking lot to the west and south, and grassy areas along the edges of the site.

The two-story, three-bay, symmetrical façade is buff-colored brick laid in six-course American bond with raised brown-brick geometric decoration. The façade returns one bay onto each of the side elevations. A parapet continues the façade and returns the level of the flat roof. The central bay of the façade is slightly recessed and has a higher parapet. It contains the main building entrance at street level, two double-leaf metal-frame glass doors with sidelights and infilled transoms, set off with Vitrolite cladding. To the right of the entrance is a three-sided metal ticket booth with canted sides and Vitrolite counter. Above the entrance, a triangular metal marquee extends from the building face nearly the full width of the public sidewalk. Flanking the entry, in each side bay are two aluminum-frame poster boxes at the first story. Glass block-filled window openings framed with brown-brick decoration pierce the second story.

With the exception of the façade return in the first bay, the six-bay side elevations are red brick laid in six-course American bond with square buttresses and corbelling along the roofline. The concrete foundation is gradually exposed as the site slopes down to the rear of the building and steps down articulating the slope of the auditorium floor on the interior of the building. On the west elevation, there is a single-leaf metal egress door in the first bay from the façade. On the east elevation, there is a one-story, half hipped-roof projection in the first bay and an enclosed, external straight-flight stair that extends from the second story to grade. The projection has white brick cladding and asphalt shingle roofing. The stair enclosure has cement block walls, partially covered with plywood panels, slider windows at the second story on the northeast and southeast elevations and a fixed single light window at the landing on the southeast elevation, a metal single-leaf egress door on the southeast elevation, and a corrugated metal roof. The bottom of the stair enclosure has white brick cladding and a shed roof.

The rear (southeast) elevation is red brick laid in six-course American bond with exposed concrete foundation. A series of corrugated metal roofs extends the width of the building, covering various concrete steps and patios and a satellite dish enclosed in chain-link fence.

Located to the southeast of the theatre is a one-story, flat-roof, metal-clad rectangular building. On the southwest elevation of this building, the vertical metal cladding is above a water table of white brick laid in running bond, and a metal-clad parapet projects from the face of the building. A one-story flat roof entrance vestibule, with stucco walls, metal-clad roof, and double-leaf glass and metal door, projects from the north corner of the southwest elevation. The southeast elevation has two single-leaf flush metal doors.

In the west corner of the site, to the west of the theatre, is a low U-shaped memorial of buff brick with canted sides and an integrated bench. In the north corner of the site is a free standing metal billboard. Along the southwest elevation of the theatre is a paved driveway and parking. To the rear of the theatre is a large parking lot behind which is a grassy area with mature trees and shrubs. The site is partially bounded to the southwest and northeast by chain link fences and a concrete retaining wall from the adjacent property.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3202

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1949 **Architect/Builder** John J. Zink, (1886-1952)

**Construction dates** 1949, 1989

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed in 1949, the Colony Theatre was designed by the prominent Baltimore theatre architect John J. Zink in the Moderne style, a popular style for motion picture theatres in the 1930s and 1940s. Characteristics described by movie theatre expert Robert K. Headley Jr. as typical of the Moderne style are evident in the Colony: "The use of buff facing bricks and glazed tile fronts became common during the thirties and forties. Marquees changed from square to triangular and signs became horizontal."<sup>1</sup> Zink, in his later work, was known for designing theatres in this style. Located on the main transit route of Harford Road in Parkville in Baltimore County, the theatre was built for the leading Baltimore movie circuit F.H. Durkee Enterprises in response to the rapid population growth and suburbanization that occurred in the area following World War II. The theatre opened on October 13, 1949 with a showing of "Abbott and Costello Meet the Killer."<sup>2</sup>

Associated with the rapid population growth and suburbanization trend in Parkville, Baltimore County, in the decades following World War II, **the Colony Theatre qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A.** The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B. The 1949 Colony Theatre embodies distinctive characteristics of a Moderne-style theatre of the 1930s and 1940s and represents the work of the prominent Baltimore theatre architect John J. Zink. With its buff-colored brick façade, triangular marquee, and restrained geometric details, the building illustrates the key features of the popular Moderne style for which Zink was recognized late in his career. Expressed in more simplified manner than previously employed for large downtown theatres, however, the design is entirely appropriate for a modest, suburban theatre built to serve the rapidly growing post-war population of the Parkville area. The exterior of the theatre remains remarkably intact, including retaining its original marquee and ticket booth. Therefore, **the Colony Theatre qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C.** The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

John J. Zink (1886-1952) was a native Baltimore architect who designed numerous movie houses in Baltimore, including the Bridge Patterson, Edgewood, Ambassador, Senator, and Colony theatres. He was considered a top "Moderne" architect at a time when many architects were designing in elaborate, emotional styles. Employing simple designs, Zink's attentions were directed toward technical aspects of theatre architecture, such as clear views for all movie-goers and ideal acoustics. Often having his designs published in theatre trade catalogues, Zink typically incorporated such amenities as nurseries, lounges, and smoking rooms in his movie house plans. He was responsible for the design of over 200 theatres in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., as well as other parts of the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> Robert K. Headley Jr., *Exit: A History of Movies in Baltimore* (University Park, Maryland, Robert K. Headley Jr. 1974), 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, 61.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3202

Name Colony Theatre  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 1

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theatres. They continued to add theatres in the 1920s and 1930s and by 1945 controlled at least 17 Baltimore theatres. The firm built its twenty-first theatre, the Liberty II, in 1971. Unlike many large circuits, Durkee owned most of its theatres.<sup>3</sup>

The Colony was constructed at the close of the era when big downtown movie palaces dominated. Movie attendance had declined after World War II, particularly in the large downtown houses. The Colony was designed as a neighborhood theater for a fast-growing suburban area at a time when many Baltimore-area theaters were closing.<sup>4</sup> Durkee was reported to have said at the opening ceremonies that "his ambition was to give residents of the community a theater of which they could justly be proud."<sup>5</sup> The Colony was one of the first movie theaters to provide a large parking lot for its patrons, a recognition of the importance of the automobile in suburban commerce.

The Colony was a popular local source of entertainment in the 1950s for the Parkville community. The nearest movie theater to it was the Arcade, several miles south on Harford Road at Hamilton Avenue. That was also a Durkee theater and the location of the Durkee Enterprises headquarters. The Colony was in business 25 years, and closed on September 2, 1974.

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The building in the rear, known as the Butler Building and used as a lounge with restaurant and bar, was constructed in 1989.

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 14-15.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 30, 33.

<sup>5</sup> Robert K. Headley Jr., *Motion Picture Exhibition in Baltimore* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006), 243.

<sup>6</sup> Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, "Frequently Asked Questions." VFW Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, 8123 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland and telephone interview with David Kinnear, Post Quartermaster, 26 April 2006.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3202

Headley Jr., Robert K. *Exit: A History of Movies in Baltimore*. University Park, Maryland, Robert K Headley Jr. 1974.

Headley Jr., Robert K. *Motion Picture Exhibition in Baltimore*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, "Frequently Asked Questions." VFW Parkville Memorial Post No. 9083, 8123 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland and telephone interview with David Kinnear, Post Quartermaster, 26 April 2006.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.98 acres

Acreage of historical setting

Quadrangle name Towson

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The recommended National Register boundary for the Colony Theatre is tax parcel 307, illustrated on tax map 81, with which the building has historically been associated.

## 11. Form Prepared by

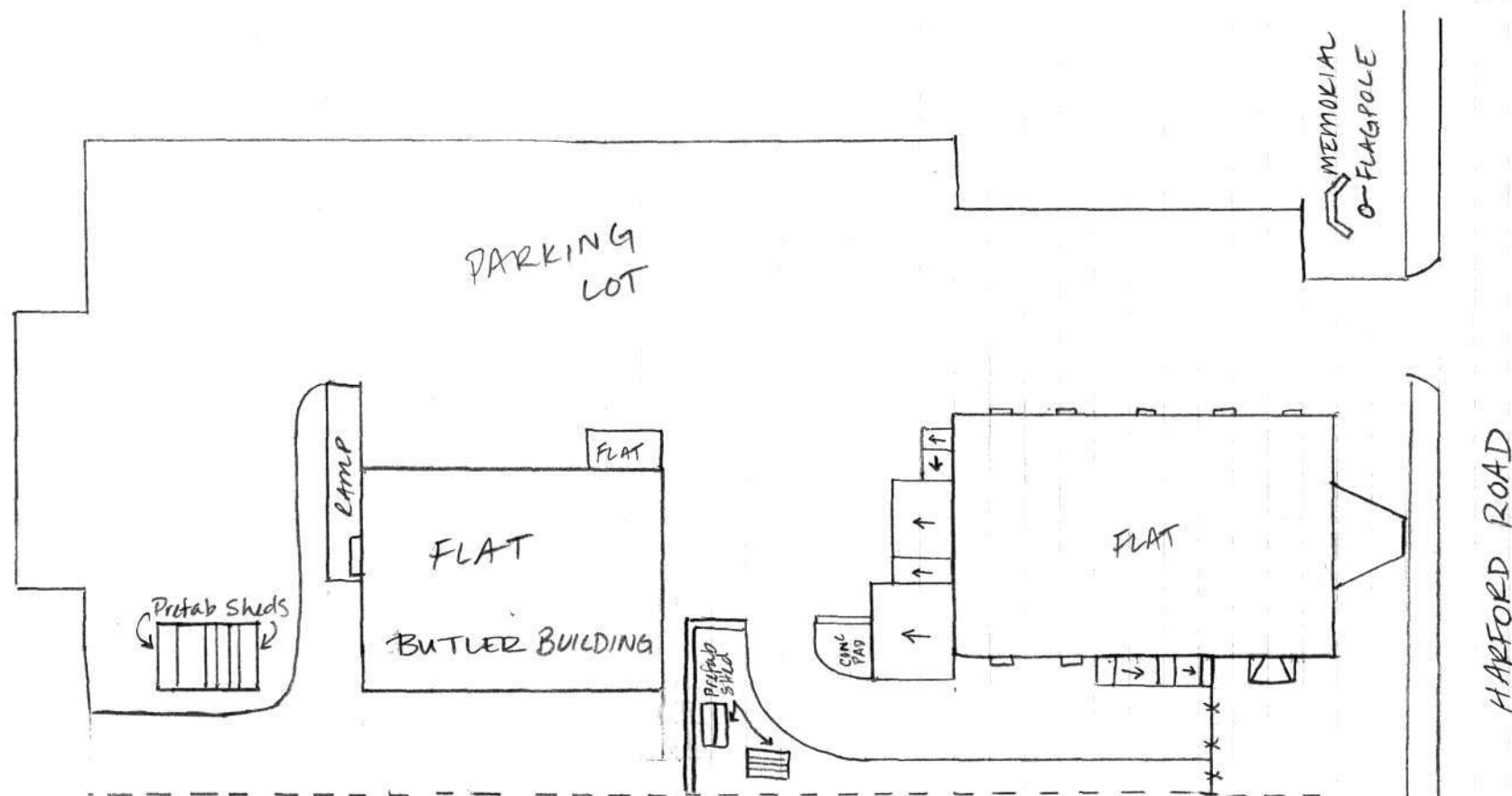
name/title	Patricia Altman, Architectural Historian, and Andrea Schoenfeld, Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 2, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

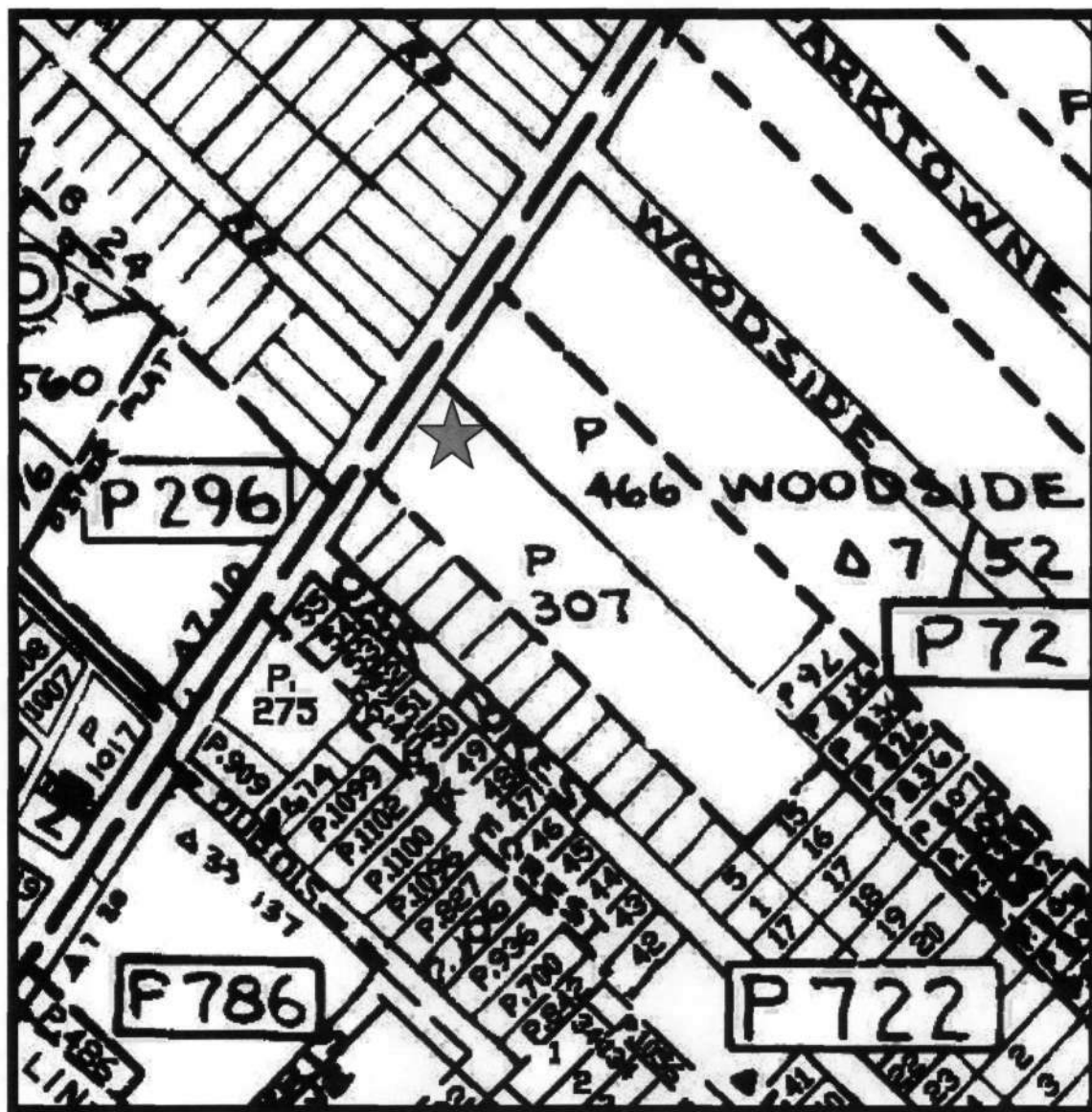
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

RESOURCE SKETCH  
MAP



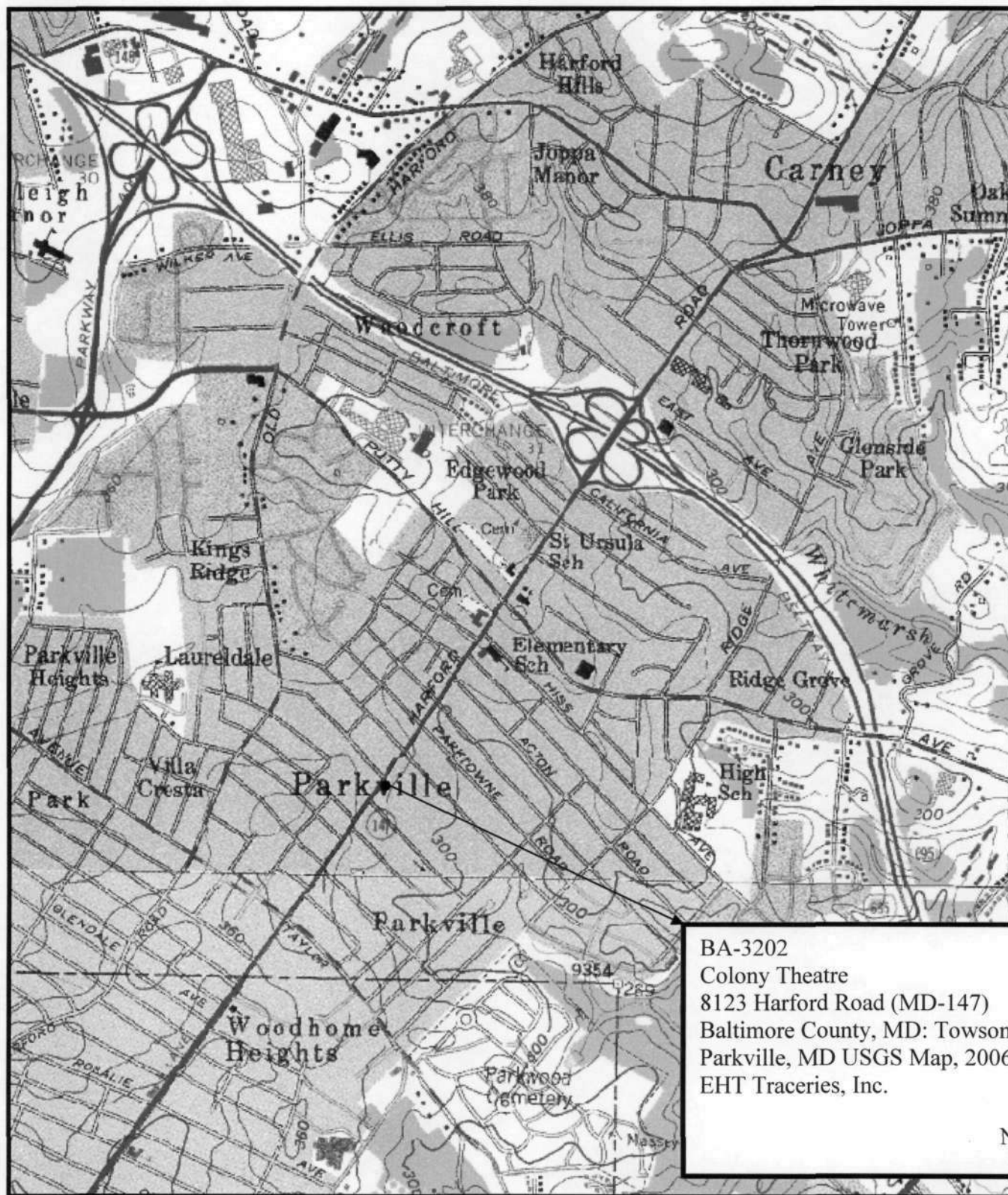
BA-3202  
COLONY THEATER  
PARKVILLE, MD  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



BA-3202  
 Colony Theatre  
 8123 Harford Road (MD 147)  
 Baltimore County, MD: Towson  
 Parkville, Tax Parcel Map  
 Map 81, Parcel 307  
 EHT Tracerics, Inc. 2006



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BA-3202  
Colony Theatre  
8123 Harford Road (MD-147)  
Baltimore County, MD: Towson  
Parkville, MD USGS Map, 2006  
EHT Tracerics, Inc.





BA-3202 (1 of 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST



BA-3202 (2 of 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARTFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH



BA-3202 (3 OF 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH





BA-3202 (4 OF 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST



BA-3202 (5 of 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST





BA-3202 (6 OF 6)

COLONY THEATRE

8123 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF REAR BUILDING,  
LOOKING NORTH